An Analysis of the Survey Data of Graduates of the School of Sociology at Kwansei Gakuin University

Tsutomu WATANABE

ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to clarify the work career of university graduates through the analysis of the survey data of graduates of the School of Sociology at Kwansei Gakuin University in 2009. This research focuses on the differences between male and female graduates, and takes into account the changes and differences in the Japanese economy between the years 1960 and 2000. The results show that until the 1990s male careers were stable and became unstable after the 1990s. On the other hand, female careers have been unstable through most of this period except for during the bubble economy. The results clarify that the collapse of the bubble economy has led to employment fluidity. The analysis reveals that from 1960 to 2000 careers have been influenced by changes in the business environment, the economic system, the university environment, and in gender issues.

Key Words: work career, school-to-work transition, first job
How Useful Sociology would Be?
Analysis on a Survey of Alumni of School of Sociology

Yasuto NAKANO

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to confirm how alumni of school of sociology evaluate what they have learned in their universityhood. Analysis on a survey of alumni of school of sociology reveals usefulnesses of sociology recognized by alumni. One of the most mentioned terms in their response is “work” related terms. “Sociological way of thinking” is also the one. Age, gender, occupational experiences, and marks in the university are examined whether they have any effects on alumni’s recognitions. We find that good marks promote to detect usefulness of sociology. Occupational experiences and satisfactions have effect on “work” related recognitions. “Sociological way of thinking” is getting more familiar year by year.

Key Words: Usefulness, Education, Sociology analysis
Methodological Discussions of the Development Study of the Evaluation Surveys on the Performance of the Japan Foundation

Akira KAWABATA
Kazufumi MANABE

ABSTRACT

The Japan Foundation was established in 1972 as a specialized agency to promote international cultural exchange, and became an independent administrative institution in 2003. From that time on, the systematic implementation of an evaluation process has become mandatory. The development study of the evaluation survey methods is an important and integral part of this effort. Another important aspect of these evaluation surveys is that they act as proposals for new methodology used in this area of applied social research. The purpose of this paper is to classify, explain, and discuss the variety of methods used for the evaluation surveys of Japan Foundation performance in Germany (2007).

The methods used in this study are classified by modes of observation as follows:
1. Indirect observation: Content analysis of the various materials (e.g. newspapers, magazines, books, and so on)
2. Direct observation:
   (1) Intensive method: Interview
   (2) Extensive method: Survey research

The methods of data analysis collected by means of observation are classified using the following three criteria:
1. Classification by the “nature” of data
   (1) Standardized data: Quantitative data (survey data)
   (2) Non-standardized data: Qualitative data
2. Classification by the “purpose” of research: In the case of survey data
   (1) Descriptive analysis
   (2) Conditional analysis
   (3) Structural analysis
   (4) Change analysis
3. Classification by the “technique” of data analysis: In the case of survey data
   (1) One variable: Frequency distribution (simple-tabulation)
   (2) Two variables:
      a) Cross-tabulation
      b) Median regression analysis
      c) Correlation coefficient
   (3) More than two variables: Multivariate analysis

In this paper we focus on the analysis of non-standardized data. Non-standardized data analyzed are methodologically classified into “interview data” and “open-ended question data.” The data which we are trying to analyze here is the latter data, namely open-ended question data. In the above-mentioned evaluation survey, we used just one open-ended question item. The exact wording of the item is as follows: “Would you please let us know about your opinions, remarks and requests with regard to the Japanese Cultural Institute (Japan Foundation) in Cologne?” In this paper, first we introduce the new method for the analysis of non-standardized text data, which we call “Quantitative text analysis”, and then we explain how we tried to apply this method to the open-ended question item of the evaluation survey and the results of the analysis, and lastly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this method.

Key Words: open-ended question data, content analysis, coding, quantitative text analysis, correspondence analysis
The Theory of Relative Deprivation Revisited (3)

Kenji KOSAKA

ABSTRACT

The present paper is the continuation of earlier articles by the author on the same topic. The present paper stresses that a phenomenon addressed by the theory of relative deprivation that appears to be ‘seemingly paradoxical’ is paradoxical not against our intuitive notion, but against the empirical data shown about the individuals’ opinions or attitudes. Using the expression of P. L. Kendall and P. F. Lazarsfeld (1950), ‘the personal data shows a positive association between promotions and the system for approving promotions, while unit data shows a negative correlation between promotion chances and approval’. The theory of relative deprivation is significant and interesting because of this discrepancy between individual property and collective property. This research provides a visual representation of the data using a reconstructed graph to show the positive relationship between promotion and satisfaction, and the results of test of statistical independence between those two variables.

Key Words: relative deprivation, The American Soldier, individual property, collective property
Statistical Data Analysis Using the Methodology of Correspondence Analysis

Keiichiro NAKAYAMA

ABSTRACT

In a previous work the author explained the method of correspondence analysis using the R programming language with real data. In this paper the author applied the method to analyse the consciousness of living of people in Japan and Germany. Certain results were attained by using the method of MCA and Geometric Analysis and the stability of variable patterns were shown using bootstrap simulation.

Key Words: correspondence analysis, multiple correspondence analysis, bootstrap simulation, R
An Approach to Sociological Research of Classical Music:
Classical Music as “a Unique Fan Culture”

Yuki FUKIAGE

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to describe the musical culture of those who listen to classical music as "a unique fan culture", through which we reconsider the sociological study of classical music in relationship to contemporary society. Today, classical music still has its own place in our daily lives and has its own cultural forms. To describe these unique contours of today's classical music in our everyday lives is one of my aims in this paper. Moreover, we try to show that the listener of classical music is looking for something beyond ordinary life in their music listening experience.

Key Words: classical music, audience, performance.
Genealogy and the Sociological Research of Conductors: From the Interaction Aspect

Seiichiro HIRATA

ABSTRACT

Various aspects of classical music conductors have been the theme of social science research. However, these studies have not been based on a consistent theory. This paper will organize the ideas they present and consider the social aspects of conductors' practice. This study reviews the organizational research that has been done concerning conductors. Although the mutual relevance among them is not strong, there is a theoretical tendency to some extent. Organizational research concerning conductors has tended to keep a distance from the image of conductors, which has often been mystified. Moreover, these studies recognize orchestras to be flat organizations consisting of specialists. They depict the conductors' role as both an intellectual and informational one. Also, these studies presuppose that the leadership of conductors is the result of interaction. On the other hand, there are historical and cultural implications about conductors that cannot be dealt with by organizational research. The conclusion of this paper describes the possibility of connection between cultural sociology and organizational research about conductors.

Key Words: conductor, interaction, organizational research
A Social Aesthetic Study of *The Godfather*

Shingo FUJISAKA

**ABSTRACT**

This paper attempts to give an example of ‘doing social aesthetics’ through analysis of a film work. As implicated in the title, this paper is partly a sociological and partly an aesthetic analysis of a film work. And yet, it tries to go beyond both conventional sociology and aesthetics (artistry) to arrive at a ‘social aesthetic’ understanding of the film work. In other words, the primary goal of the paper lies neither in the sociological analysis of *The Godfather* as a social and political product, nor in the aesthetic (or artistic) criticism of *The Godfather* as an autonomous art work. The primary purpose here is to elucidate certain aesthetic quality (touch and feel) of the ‘society’ we experience (taste) in and through the appreciation of the film work, and to illuminate some socio-aesthetic conditions that may be conductive to the experience of ‘social beauty’. In order to perform such an inquiry, this paper focuses on the scenes around the ‘table’ in the film. We eat and drink together at the ‘table,’ and we enjoy conversation or engage in tough business negotiations at the ‘table.’ The ‘table,’ therefore, is a public social space in and around which multifarious individuals interact with each other. The ‘touch and feel’ of the ‘table’ is much more than that of a physical object. It envelops a certain air or atmosphere of the social intercourses developing in and around the physical table. In fact, *The Godfather*, from its beginning to the end, is full of impressive scenes which depict such a ‘table.’ Examples include the ‘tables’, large and small, at the wedding party in Don Vito Corleone’s mansion, the everyday dining ‘table’ of the Corleone family, the business ‘table’ of the Corleone cadre, a small ‘table’ in a dilapidated restaurant where Michel shoots his father’s enemy to death, and the huge ‘table’ in a hotel banquet room where Mafia bosses congregate. By paying careful attention to the details of such scenes of the ‘table,’ this paper attempts to describe the aesthetic quality of the ‘society’ as it is lived within the film, and to examine certain conditions under which ‘social beauty’ emerges. Looking at the ‘social aesthetics’ of *The Godfather*, this paper refers to Simmel’s ‘sociology of dining/sociality’, Arendt’s ideas on the ‘table’, Illich’s concepts of ‘the vernacular/conviviality’, and current sociological discussions on ‘the commons.’ It aims at not only making use of these sociological or aesthetic concepts, but also transforming these into ‘socio-aesthetic’ concepts through a detailed analysis of a film work. While this aim is not fully realized, a necessary step toward such a direction is clearly shown in this paper.

**Key Words:** social aesthetics, table, sociology of dining, vernacular, conviviality, *The Godfather*